

Unit 7 Travel and vacations



"Lesson1,2"

"Vocab"

- <u>Trip</u>: a journey or outing in which you go somewhere "usually for a short time" and come back again "especially for pleasure".
- Tourist: a person who is travelling or visiting a place for pleasure.
- Hotel: a place that has rooms, accommodation, meals and other services for travellers and tourists.
- <u>Luggage</u>: suitcases or other bags in which to pack personal belongings for travelling.
- Souvenir: a thing that is kept as a reminder of a person, place, or event.
- Flight: the action or process of flying through the air.
- <u>Sightseeing</u>: the activity of visiting places of interest in a particular location "a sightseeing tour".
- <u>Castle</u>: a large building, built in the past by a ruler or important person, fortified against attack with thick walls.
- Traffic: vehicles moving on a pulic highway.

"Grammar"

"Reported speech (indirect speech)"

We use it te tell somebody about what other people have said.

Ex: - Laila said "The food is delicious". (*direct speech*)

- Laila said that the food was delicious. (*reported speech*)

said ~ said say/says ~ say/says

said to ~ told say to/says to ~ tell/tells

Note:

" said - told "

1- Said (it's not followed by an object)

Ex: Ali said "I like football". ~ Ali said that he liked football.

2- **Told** (it's followed by an **object**)

Ex: Ali said to me "I like football". ~ Ali told me that he liked football.

"Sometimes we have to change the **pronouns** in reported speech".

1- Subject pronouns:

I ~ he/she you ~ I/we we ~ they

2- Object pronouns:

me ~ him/her you ~ me/us us ~ them

3- Possessive adjectives:

My ~ his/her your ~ my/our our ~ their

Ex: - Nada said "I like music." ~ Nada said that she liked music.

- Ali said "I love my friends" ~ Ali said that he loved his friends.

"We don't always have to include "that" in reported speech".

Ex: - Sara said that she liked chess. ✓
Sara said she liked chess. ✓

"When we use reported speech, we are usually talking about the **past**. So, in reported speech, verbs usually change from present to past tense.

Present simple tense ~ Past simple tense

Present continuous tense ~ Past continuous tense

Past simple tense ~ Past simple/Past perfect

Ex: 1- Ali said "my brother doesn't like pizza."

Ali said that his brother **didn't like** pizza.

- 3- "I<u>'m helping</u> my mom." Said Salma.
 Salma said that she <u>was helping</u> her mom.
- 4- Asser said to me "I **played** football."

Asser told me that he <u>played</u> football. /
Asser told me that he <u>had played</u> football.

"We don't have to change the tense if the things we are talking about are **true**."

Ex:

1- The teacher said "The sun **rises** in the east."

The teacher said that the sun **rises** in the east. (still true)

"When we use (**should**) in direct speech, (should) stays the same in reported speech.

Ex:

1- My mom said "You **should eat** healthy food."

My mom said that we **should eat** healthy food.

"Lesson3"

"Vocab"

- <u>Tour guide</u>: a person who takes people on trips through an area and explains the interesting details about it.
- Camping: the activity of staying in an outside area for one or more days.
- <u>Tent</u>: a shelter consisting of sheets of fabric or other material and supported by ropes
- <u>Culture</u>: the characteristic features of everyday existence shared by people in a place or time.
- Scenery: a place or view with mountains, beautiful trees, and gorgeous skies. "landscape"
- Waterfalls: areas where water flows, especially from a river or stream, dropping from a higher to a lower point.
- **Ecosystem**: a community of living organisms that live in and interact with each other in a specific envuronment.
- Cruise: a journey on a large ship for pleasure.
- Go diving: the activity in which people move down under the water with special breathing equipment.

"Lesson4,5"

"Vocab"

- Orient Express: a train which was first found in 1883 in Europe.
- Serve: to perform a role or function
- Fortune: an amount of wealth (a very large sum of money).
- Fort: a building designed to be defended from attack, consisting of an area surrounded by a strong wall.
- **Century**: a period of 100 years.
- Cozy: being comfortable, pleasant, and warm.
- Original: the first one made and not a copy (in the earliest form of something, or in the form that existed at the beginning).
- Theater: a building or place where performance and plays are performed.
- <u>Civilization</u>: a complex human society that may have certain characteristics of cultural and technological development.
- Fabulous: very good, ecxellent and wonderful.
- **Ensure**: to make something certain to happen.
- **Stunning:** extremely beautiful or attractive.

"Word"	"Synonym"	"Antonym"
Cozy	Comfortable	Uncomfortable
Fabulous	Fantastic/ Wonderful	Common/Ordinary
Original	Earliest/ First	Latest/ Last

Homework .. Unit7

1* Choose the correct answer:

1-	A is a person who travels to a place to see the sights.
	(guide – tourist – pilot – nurse)
2-	When we go camping, we sleep in
	(hotels – tents – rooms – towers)
3-	If you, you swim under the water.
	(dive – walk – hike – fly)
4-	During my train journey, I saw beautiful
	(scenery – acting – drama – path)
5-	They wonderful food on the Cairo-Alex train.
	(serve – prefer – send – drive)
6-	The sleeping car on the train was It was comfortable.
	(lucky – interested – cozy – separate)
7-	There are some that visitors to park must follow.
	(rules – roles – rolls – holes)
8-	It was a trip. I spent ten days relaxing and sightseeing.
	(terrible – boring – nasty – wonderful)
9-	I bought a bracelet for my mother as a/an when I was in
	Madrid.
	(award – tool – souvenir – wonder)
10	I enjoyed my trip to Spain. It was a/an one.
	(fabulous – ugly – original – stressful)

2* C	Cho	ose	the	correct	answer:
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1- Maya told me that she her tour.
(enjoy – enjoys – enjoyed – enjoying)
2- Ali said that he learning to swim.
(is – was – are – does)
3- Rana said that was helping her mom.
(he – she – me – her)
4- The man told us that the football tournament start the
following day.
(will – shall – would – can)
5- Taher said that he burgers.
(cook – cooking – is cooking – was cooking)
6- Osama said that I should to the dentist.
(go – goes – going – went)
7- Nada said that she go to the Prado Museum.
(don't – doesn't – didn't – isn't)
8- My friend said that the bus leave soon.
(will – would – can – shall)
9- The teacher said that lions eat grass.
(haven't – weren't – don't – hadn't)
10- He suggested we should the new restaurant
together.
(try – tried – tries – trying)

3* Complete with the correct form of the words/verbs:

1- Tom said that there (are) a lot of tourists.
2- Nesma (told) that the airport was busy.
3- Yasser told me that he (study) hard for his exams.
4- I told (she) that the castle was beautiful.
5- Sara said that (her) was going to Spain with her family.
6- He said that he (doesn't) like pizza.
7- Omar told me that I should (visited) the museum.
8- She (said) her sister that she would travel to Luxor.
9- The teacher asked me where my book (is).
10- Dalida said that her parents (leave) the party early

General exercises .. unit7

1* Listen and answer:
1- Maya visited last year.
(Spain – Italy – Egypt – Mexico)
2- She said it was a/an country.
(boring – beautiful – ugly – awful)
3- My family decided to do the same of Spair
(voyage – tour – picnic – flight)
4- Maya her trip to Spain.
(drove – happened – disliked – enjoyed)
2* Complete the following dialogue:
Omar: Where did you travel last summer?
Adam:
Omar: Spain! Did you enjoy your trip?
Adam:
Omar: What did you visit there?
Adam:
Omar: I think Spain has a lot of interesting places.
Adam:

3* Read and answer:

Cape Town is a beautiful city on the coast of South Africa. It's a very popular place for tourists because there are many things to do there.

The city is famous for its mountains. It's called Table Mountain and the views from the top are amazing! You can walk or you can take the cable car up to the top. The Victoria and Alfred Waterfront is also a nice place to visit. There are not only lots of stores but also many restaurants. If you want to see penguins, then go to Boulders Beach. Boulders Beach is not far from Cape Town. It takes about forty minutes. You can get quite, **close to** the penguins, but you shouldn't touch them. This is not only to keep the penguins safe but also because they can bite!

	A) Choose:
	1- The main idea of the text is about
	(Mountains – Cape Town – South Africa – Camping)
	2- The underlined word "close to" can be replaced by
	(remote – distant – nearby - next)
	B) Answer:
3-	- Why is Cape Town popular for tourists?
••••	
•••	
4-	How can you get to the Table Mountain?
 5-W	here is Cape Town located?
 6-	How long does it take to get to the Boulders Beach from Cape Town?

3* Complete the following text:

"cost – train – sightseeing – flying – plane"

Last year, my parents decided they wanted to have a different kind of
vacation, with a smaller environmental impact. They love travelling and
in different places, but my dad doesn't like
He says it's very uncomfortable and bad for the planet. He
prefers to travel by, but the Orient Express stopped running
in 2009. Luckily, in Europe there are lots of really good trains that doesn't
A fortune. So, we decided to travel across Europe by normal
trains.
5* Choose the correct answer:
1- We went and saw the famous castle of Edinburgh.
(driving – diving – surfing – sightseeing)
2- It was a relaxing I slept all the time on the plane.
(tour – cruise – flight – voyage)
3 is a place where nature is protected and animals are
safe.
(Museum – Temple – National park – Castle)
4- I'm very proud of the of my country.
(culture – sand – air – stars)
5- The synonym of the word "cozy" is
(comfortable – boring – ugly – terrible)
6- Cape Town is a beautiful city in the of South Africa.
(cold – cool – coast – cost)
7 means being the earliest form of something.
(Ordinary - Original - Wonderful - Comfortable)

8- You must follow the rules to safety and preservation of the park's natural beauty. (do – make – ensure – start) 9-I always go to the with my friends to see shows. (theater - club - hospital - office) 10-A is a person who travels to a place to see the sights. (guide – tourist – pilot – nurse) 11-She told me that Madrid a beautiful city. (is – are – was – were) 12-He asked me if I from home. (work - works - worked - working) 13-Dina asked me if I working in sales. (like - likes - liked - to like) 14-Laila said that she to Spain. (travel - travelling - was travelling - were travelling) 15-She asked me if I English. (speak - to speak - speaking - spoke) 16-Ali and Adam said that they the match. (watch - watching - is watching - were watching) 17-She said that she swim. (can - could - is - does) 18-Maya said she to the park. (go - doesn't go - going - didn't go) 19-I told my friend that he should early. (sleep - sleeping - slept - was sleeping) 20-She me that she enjoyed her trip. (said – told – say – tell)

6* Read and complete:

1- She	told me that Valencia (is) full of interesting historical sites.		
2- Anna said that she (like) reading stories.			
3- He s	aid that he (has) a car.		
4- Fare	s said he (be) going to play football.		
5- Hana	a said that she (can) ride a bike.		
6- Aya	said she (want) to visit the pyramids.		
7- She	said that they (are) playing in the club.		
8- Ahmed said that he should (studied) hard to pass his			
exan	ns.		
9- Heba	a said that (her) did her homework.		
10-	She (said) me that she was cooking dinner.		
11-	My father told us that he (will) buy a new car.		
12-	My mom told (I) that I should tidy my room.		
13-	She told me that she should (bought) a new bag.		
14-	He admitted that he (takes) the money.		
15-	Adam said "I (needed) money".		

7* Rewrite the following sentences:

1-	He said "I live in Madrid". (Change into indirect speech)
2-	Nada said "I'm going out." (Change into indirect speech)
3-	Malak said "The airport is very busy." (Malak said that)
4-	Omar "There are a lot of tourists." (Omar said)
5-	"I'm talking about my trip to Spain. Malek said. (that)
6-	Judy said "I will come early." (Use : would)
	My friend <u>said</u> me that she enjoyed her trip. (Correct the underlined word)
	This chair is very <u>cozy</u> . I like sitting on it. (Mention a synonym of the underlined word)
9-	Some animals are very <u>enormous</u> . (Mention an antonym)
	- If you <u>do</u> diving, you swim under the water. (Correct the underlined word)

Unit 8
Getting around



"Lesson1,2"

"Vocabularies"

- Get around: to travel or move from place to another.
- <u>Scooter</u>: a vehicle ridden usually while standing that consists of a narrow footboard and two wheels with handle attached to the front wheel.
- **Streetcar**: a vehicle on rails used primarily for transporting passengers on city streets.
- Engine / motor: a machine for converting any form of energy into mechanical force and motion.
- <u>Passenger</u>: a person who is travelling from one place to another in a car, bus, train, plane, etc.. and who is not driving or working on it.
- <u>Platform</u>: a raised surface you can stand on (where you wait for the train to arrive).
- Accident: an unfortunate happening that causes results in harm, injury, damage, or loss.
- Announcement: a public statement that's usually formal and has a specific purpose.
- Helicopter: a type of aircraft without wings, that has one or two sets of large blades that go around very fast on top.
- **Delay:** to make something happen at a later time than originally planned or expected.

"Grammar"

"The present perfect continuous tense"

*Remember:

(The present perfect simple)

- 1- To talk about something happened in the past but still has an effect in the present.
- 2- To talk about events that happened a short time ago.
- 3- To talk about past experiences.

Ex: I *have* already *done* my homework.

Ex: She *has finished* her work.

"We use *the present perfect continuous* to talk about actions or situations that began in the past and are still happening now.

*Form:

Ex: 1- I *have been helping* my parents for two hours.

-2She *has been writing* emails all day.

*Negative:

Ex: 1- I haven't been working for months now.

-2She hasn't been cleaning the house since the morning.

*Interrogative: ??

A) Yes/No question:

Ex: 1- Have you been visiting England this month?

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

B) W.h question:

Ex: 1- How long have you been reading this book?

I have been reading this book for a week.

*Key words:

Ex:

- 1- I have been playing football **for** two hours.
- 2- Ali has been living in Cairo since 2020.
- 3- I have been studying all day.
- 4- I have been working hard **this** year.

Note:

"since - for":

1- We use "<u>since</u>" to talk about something that has been happening since a specific time.

Ex: - She has been living in Paris **since** 2010.

- I have been driving my old car **since** last year.
- 2- We use "**for**" to talk about something that has been happening for an incomplete period in time.

Ex: - I have been living here for 7 years.

- He has been working in this company **for** 5 years.

"Lesson3"

"Vocab"

- Tour: a visit to a place or area.
- Book (v): to arrange to have or use something on a particular date in the future.
- Adventure: an unusual, exciting and possibly dangerous activity, such as a trip or experience.
- Cycling tour: the activity of riding a bicycle or other type of cycle.
- Green cities: areas that you can find good air quality, low pollution, and green spaces as important elements of urban development.
- Draw attention: to cause someone to focus on something.
- Get on: to enter.
- Get off: to exit.

"Lesson4,5"

"Vocab"

- Wealthy: a great quantity or store of money or other riches.
- <u>Fascinated</u>: extremely interested.
- Pilot: a person who flies a plane.
- Flight: a trip made by or in an airplane or spacecraft.
- Freedom: the quality or state of being free.
- <u>Peaceful</u>: a stress-free state and calmness that comes when there is no fighting or war.
- **Determined**: wanting to do something very much and not allowing anyone or any difficulties to stop you.
- Government: the system to rule with authority.
- Rely: to depend with confidence.
- Caravan: a company of travelers on a journey.

"Homework .. unit8"

1* Choose the correct answer:

1- I can catch the train to Alexandria from five.
(corner – platform – pavement – street)
2- At the airport, there was a/an about the flight to Dubai.
(announcement – song – voice – sound)
3- Electric scooters don't have like cars do.
(color – power – wheels – engines)
4- Electric scooters don't make the air
(clean – dry – rainy – dirty)
5 are the people who are travelling.
(Passengers – Pilots – Teachers – Mechanics)
6- I like around by bikes. It's enjoyable.
(getting – having – reading – studying)
7- They decided to off the streetcar by the river and walk around the city.
(get – take – turn – fall)
8- We can a large group on the bike tour.

(join – advice – draw – repeat)			
9- Yara is to reach her goal. She doesn't give up easily.			
(determined – careless – bored – lazy)			
	Lotfia was by the idea of flying. To her, flying meantedom.		
(worried – fascinated – friendly – perfect)			
11-	Hany has been lunch one hour.		
(eat – eats – eating – ate)			
12-	I been planting flowers in the garden.		
(have – is – are – will)			
13-	You look tired. What you been doing?		
(have – were – did – do)			
14-	Mai and Soha been eating pizza.		
(have – has – is – are)			
15-	I this book since Tuesday. I haven't finished it yet.		
(am reading – read – have been reading – reading)			

2*	Reord	ler the	follo	wing	word	s:

1- easy – are – **Electric** – scooters – ride – to.

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2- like – \underline{I} – around – getting – by – bike.

.....

3- Scooters – **Electric** – engines – have – don't.

.....

4- fascinated – by – <u>Lotfia</u> – was – the idea – flying – of.

.....

5- been – <u>I</u> – have – a book – reading.

.....

6- writing – has – **She** – been – emails – all day.

••••••

7- have – you – What – doing – been?

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"General exercises .. unit8"

2* Read and complete the text:

"batteries – getting – scooters – riding – engines"

*3Read and answer:

Lotfia El Nadi was born in Cairo on October 29th, 1907. Her family was wealthy. All through her childhood, Lotfia was fascinated by the idea of flying. To her, flying meant freedom and the possibility of different life. She was a good student who was clever and didn't give up easily While she was at school, El Nadi read an article about a new flying school in Cairo. From that moment, she knew what she wanted to do.

She managed to go to the director of EgyptAir, Kamal Elwi, to ask for help. He saw she was very determined and he helped her. To pay for her lessons, she worked in an office.

A) Choose:
1Lotfia's family was
(selfish – unknown- wealthy- poor)
2The underlined word "fadcinated" can have the same meaning as
••••••
(pressured- stressed- interested- sad)
B) Answer :
3What is the main idea of the passage?
4What did Lotfia do to pay for her flying lessons?
5What does the underlined word "she" refer to?
Swindt does the undertined word she refer to:
6Why did Kamal Elwi agree to help her?

4* Choose the correct answer:				
1- There are 50 on the bus going to Alexandria.				
(passengers – wheels – motors – motorbikes)				
2- I'm at the airport now. The arrives after five minutes.				
(taxi – airplane – underground – train)				
3- When there is a, the train is late.				
(try – delay – replay)				
4- Electric scooters can be dangerous because there are many				
••••••				
(accidents – events – motors – lights)				
5- To means to move from place to another.				
(get on – get off – get around – get into)				
6- Many come to Egypt to enjoy its warm weather.				
(tickets – details – stations – tourists)				
7- I like the life of the countryside.				
(poor – ugly – peaceful - noisy)				
8- Hany prepared his bike because he wanted to go on avacation.				
(cycling – recycling – walking – flying)				
9- Sorry, I dropped this vase mistake.				
(to – at – by – on)				
10- Many young people work hard to earn money and become				
(wealthy – creative – wise – friendly)				

11- She	has living in Madrid since 2009.		
(be – been – be	ing – was)		
12- I hav	e been this book for two hours.		
(read – reads –	reading – to read)		
13- Mrs l	Mrs Eman has teaching English since 2014.		
(is – was – be –	been)		
14- Jude mall.	has been for three hours in the shopping		
(walk – walks –	- walking – walked)		
15	have you been playing there? -For three hours.		
(How long – Ho	ow much – How often – How many)		
16- She's	s been working in this company five years.		
(since – for – a	ready – just)		
17- How 2017.	long have you been driving your old car?		
(since – for – ye	et – already)		
18- I hav my new ci	e been making a lot of new friends I moved to		
(since – for – re	ecently – all day)		
19- Have	you waiting for the bus for a long time?		
(is – are – be – l	oeen)		
20- Heba finished y	aher homework for two hours. She hasn't et.		
(do – does – do	ing – has been doing)		

5* Con	nplete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs/words:
	ara has (be) doing her homework for two hours.
2- W	/e have been (walk) for three hours.
	/hat have you been (dream) of since you were oung?
4- S	amar has been (slept) for seven hours.
5- H	ow long (has) you been living in your house?
6- S	oha (is) been reading for an hour.
7- H	ave you (be) waiting for the bus for a long time?
8- H	ave they been (walk) in the park?
9-11	have been(live) in October all my life.
10-	It has (be / rain) all day.
11- Fo	How (much) have you been playing football? – or three hours.
	How (old) has Salma been waiting? Since two 'clock.
13-	I've been living here (for) 2021.
14-	Yara has been doing her homework (since) two

They have (**play**) video games all day.

hours.

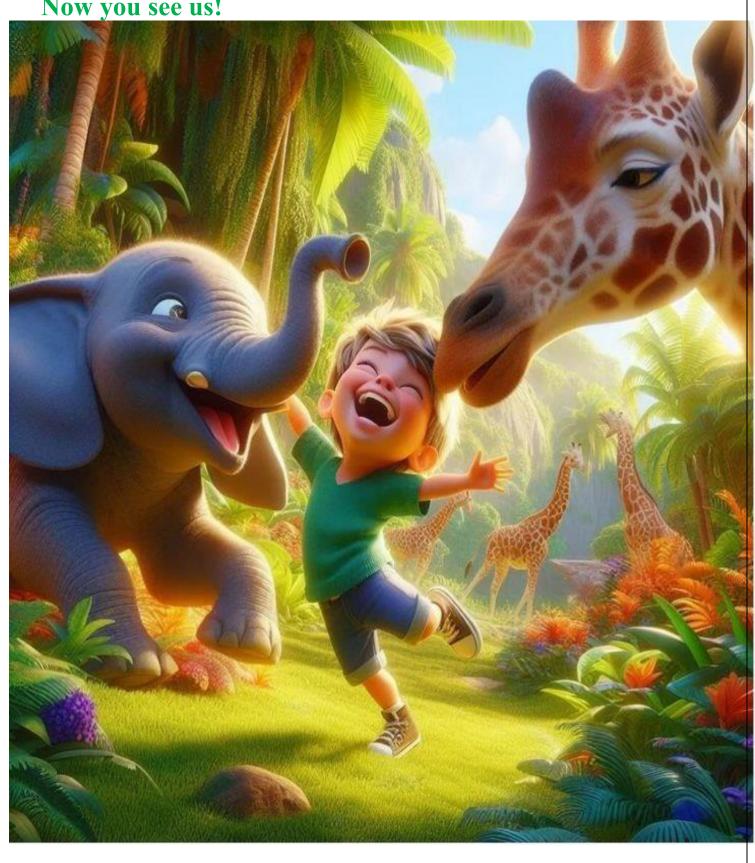
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6* Rewrite the following sentences:

1- They have <u>be</u> studying for the exam this week. (Counderlined word)	
 2- Ali has been sleep for 7 hours. (Find the mistake	
 3- They have been watching this movie for two hours.	(How long)
 4- I have been working as a teacher for 7 years.	(How long)
5- We have been living here since eight years. underlined word)	(Correct the
 6- Tom has been studying English for ten years.	(since)
 7- She has been living in London since 2005.	(for)
 8- They moved to Italy in 2010 and still live there.	(since)
 9- The scientist started working 2 hours ago.	(for 2 hours)
 10- Adam started learning Spanish in 2015.	(since)

Unit 9

Now you see us!



"Lesson1,2"

"vocabularies"

- Ethologist: a person who studies animals behavior.
- Researcher: a person who does researches to discover new things.
- **Domestic**: relating to someone's family, home, or home country.
- **Tame**: a tame animal is an animal that is relatively tolerant of human presence.
- **Behavior** (n): the way someone says or does things.
- **Behave** (v): to do or say things in a certain way.
- Purr: the sound of cats when they feel happy and safe.
- **Rescue**: to save someone or something from something difficult or dangerous.
- **Jungle**: a forest in a tropical country where lots of trees and plants grow very close together.

"Grammar"

"Defining relative clauses/ pronouns"

1- Relative clauses:

"We use relative clauses to give information about people, placed, times, or things.

"Relative clauses start with a relative pronoun such as who, which, that, where or when.

"We start a defining relative clauses right after we name the person or thing that we want to give more information about.

"When we use who, which, or that, we don't need to repeat the part they replace in the sentences.

2- Relative pronouns:

"who / that": to talk about people.

Ex:- Ayman is friendly. He is my classmate.

Aymsn, who is my classmate, is friendly.

- Do you know Helmy? You met him in the club.

Do you know Helmy who/that you metvin the club?

"which / that

"which / that": to talk about things.

Ex:- Trees are usually very tall. They grow in the jungle.

Trees which/that grow in the jungle are usually very tall.

"Lesson3"

"Vocabularies"

- Essential: important.
- **Marine**: relating to the sea.
- **Debate**: a generally formal and often public discussion of a topic.
- **Human beings**: all of the living human inhabitants of the earth.
- **Ache**: a sharp unpleasant sensation usually felt in some specific parts of the body.
- Machine: a device that applies force in order to perform a task.
- **Contact**: the act or state of touching or meeting, as of two things or people.

Word	Synonym	Antonym
Glad	Pleased/ Happy	Upset/ Sad
Essential	Important/ Vital/ Main	Non-essential

"Lesson4,5"

"Vocabularies"

- Skilled: very good at something.
- Cave paintings: illustrations created on the walls of caves.
- **Exist**: to be in the world (to live).
- Ancient : very old
- Pattern: designs of lines, shapes and colors.
- Tiny: very small.
- **Serious**: relating to a matter of importance and deeply interested.
- **Human activity**: the various actions done by people.
- **Conservation**: the protection of natural environments and the ecological communities.
- Forest fires: burning of plants in a natural setting such as a forest.
- Scary: causing fear and (frightening).
- **3D model**: a digital representation of an object or scene that is created using specialized computer software.

Homework..

Unit 9

1	*	Cl	ho	0	se	the	CO	rr	ect	ans	we	r:
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1 can realize amazing things about animal behaviors.
(Ethologists – Engineers – Teachers – Artists)
2- The baby was about to fell down, but his mother him
(rescued – threw – dropped – trained)
3- Tigers live in lots of places like, mountains and forest
(schools – jungles – playgrounds- roofs)
4- Snakes live between and under the ground.
(fish – seas – clouds – rocks)
5- There are lots of ways to people today likes emails and messages on smartphones.
(contact – control – delete – cancel)
6- Around 70% of the whole world is in water.
(delivered – destroyed – covered – flooded)
7 means very old.
(Ancient – Skilled – Patterns – Tiny)
8 means very small.
(Ancient – Skilled – Patterns – Tiny)
9- People who study nature and the world are called
(cleaners – collectors – debaters – scientists)
10- Elephants and humans share some types of
(beliefs – behaviors – training – research)

11- You left the bag you bought at the weekend at my house.
(who – where – that – when)
12- Animals live near the sea often eat fish.
(who – which – where – when)
13- Wildlife Rescue is helping animals are in danger.
(that – when – where – whose)
14- That is the book is all about tigers.
(who – which – where – when)
15- Mr Ahmed is the man lives next to me.
(when – where – which – who)
2* Read and complete the text

"divers – beings – machine – researchers – farmers"

General exercises ..**Unit 9**

1* Listen ans choose:

1-	Humans the world with many other living things.
(sha	re – check – invite – invent)
2-	is better when we help each other.
(Fest	tival – Marriage – Death – Life)
3-	Animals are important and
(use	less – useful – careless - careful)
4-	Animals need our
(help	o – kits – kids – bags)
2* C	omplete the following dialogue:
"Mo	na and Nada are talking about protecting the koala."
Mon	a : Hello, Nada. What are you doing?
Nada	a : Hello, Mona. 1
Mon	a:2?
Nada	a: This book is about how to protect the koala in Australia.
Mon	a:3?
	a: Their problem is that they are losing their homes because of human rities.
Mon	a : What should the government do?
Nada	a:4
Mon	a : Thanks, Nada.
Nada	a : You are welcome, Mona.

3* Read the passage and answer:

There are lots of ways to contact people today. We can send letters, emails, or a message on a smartphone. But do we know that people have used birds to send messages? Carrier pigeons were very useful for humans because they could find their way home from places that are far away. These clever birds can travel from a new place back to their home, and not get lost. People put small messages on the bird's leg, for people at home to read. In the past, lots of important messages travelled this way.

As well as knowing where to go, the birds can fly a long way very quickly. <u>They</u> can fly over 700 Miles in one day. In 1850, a news company used carrier pigeons to carry information from Germany to Belgium, and the birds travelled 75 miles in two hours. That was faster than the train!

A) Cnoose:
1- In, a news company used carrier pigeons to carry information.
(2010 – 1950 – 1850 – 1840)
2- The underlined word "contact" can be replaced by
(come-carry-communicate-care)
B) Answer:
3- What is the best title for the passage?
4- What does the underlined pronoun "They" refer to?
5- Where do people put the messages on the bird?
6- How far can a carrier pigeon fly in a day?

4* Read and complete the text:

"cut – understand – which – where – forest"

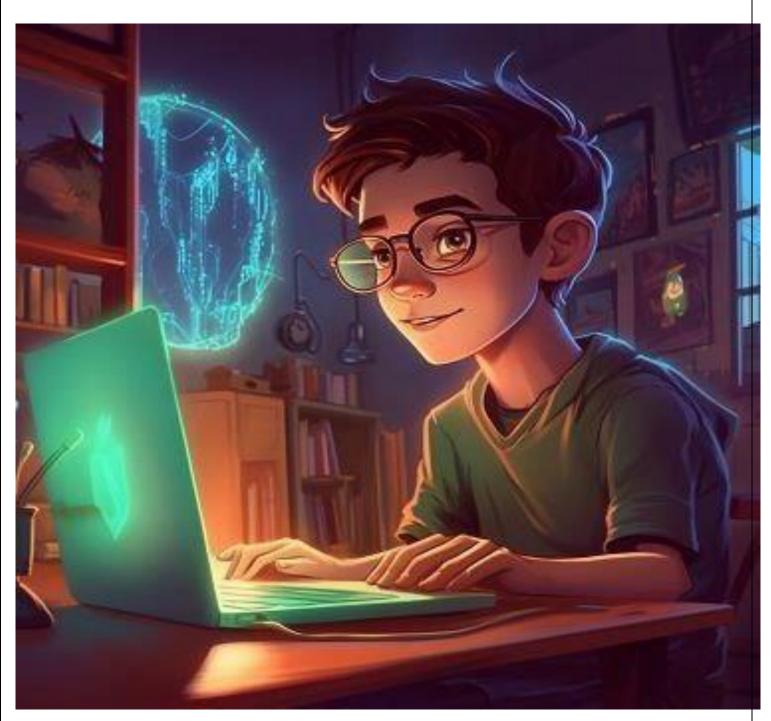
A panda is an animal that lives in China. It is black and white. People who needed wood to build their homes come to the 1
5* Choose the correct answer:
1- Ethologists study animal in their habitats.
(behavior – pollution – education – messages)
2- We can pets and domestic animals to behave in certain ways.
(deal – train – fly – endanger)
3- A/An is a person who studies animals behavior.
(ethologist – engineer – artist – therapist)
4 have seen several types of behavior which elephants share with humans.
(Engineers – Researchers – Electricians – Managers)
5- There are lots of ways to people today like emails and messages on smartphones.
(contact – control – cancel – delete)

oceans and seas.
(find – want – go – invite)
7- To turn the word "skill" into an adjective, we add the suffix "".
(tion – ed – ing – able)
8- She is at playing the piano. She plays it very well.
(bad – noisy – nervous – skilled)
9- Lots of people want to Animals from danger.
(destroy – damage – save – hurt)
10- Forest fires the trees and forests where animals live.
(worked – destroyed – built – died)
11- Scientists Study animal behavior know that we still have a lot to learn.
(who-when-where-which)
12- Trees grow in jungles are usually very tall.
(who – that – where – when)
13- The bird doesn't walk well because it has legs are really short.
(when-whose-which-who)
14- My brother prefer to watch movies make him happy.
(where – who – which – whose)

15-	Wildlife Rescue is helping animals are in danger.
(tha	t – when – where – who)
16-	Whales are animals live in large family group.
(tha	t – who – whose – where)
17-	That is the book is about mammals.
(whe	ere – who – which – when)
18-	I read a story was interesting.
(who	o – which – whose – when)
19-	The man fixes our car is an excellent mechanic.
(who	o – when – which – where)
20-	These headphones, are black, are really good.
(whe	en – where – who – which)
6* C	omplete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs/ words:
1-	Plants (where) grow in deserts don't need a lot of water.
2-	Elephants are animals (who) seem to love each other.
3-	My grandma is the person (which) is always very kind to
me.	
4-	I work for a charity (this) looks after animals.
5-	Is this the car (who) you bought?
6-	English is the subject (who) I like most.

7- city.	The boy (when) was my best friend moved to a different
8-	This is the woman (which) lives in Paris.
9- cous	I gave the shoes (who) are too small for me to my sin.
10-	My uncle, (which) works as a chef, cooks tasty meals.
7* P	unctuate the following sentences:
1-	ethologists study animal behavior in their habitats
2-	Pandas live in the mountains of china
3-	how can we protect animals which are in danger

Unit 10 Technology



Lesson 1&2

vocab

- <u>Social media</u>: connecting with other people to share content online through apps like Face book and Instagram.
- App = application: a computer program you use to do an activity, often on smartphones.
- <u>Device</u>: an electronic piece of equipment like a smartphone, tablet, or laptop.
- **Headphones**: something you put over your ears so you can hear music.
- Screen: the part of a computer or TV that we look at.
- Website: a place on the internet where you can find information.
- Post: to put a photograph, text, or a video on the internet.
- **Eye contact**: the act of looking directly in the eyes of another person as the other person looks at you.
- **Drones**: unmanned aircrafts (remotely piloted vehicles).
- <u>Transportation</u>: the movement of goods and people from place to another.

"Grammar"

"Defining and non-defining relative clauses"

"Relative pronouns":

1- Who / that: for people.

Students who use technology all the time know a lot of good websites.

2- Which / that: for things.

These headphones, which are black, are really good.

3- Where: for places.

This is the room where I sleep.

4- When: for time.

Spring is the season when the weather is best.

*Note:

where = which + preposition

Ex: A) This is the room where I sleep.

- B) This is the room **in which** I sleep.
- C) This is the room which I sleep in.

There are two types of relative clauses:

1- Defining relative clauses:

They give necessary information that identifies a person, place, time, or thing.

Ex: The city <u>where he was born</u> is on the coast. (**Defining relative** clause)

2- Non-defining clauses:

They give extra information that is not essential.

Ex: The park, <u>where she played as a child</u>, is now a housing development. (*Non-defining relative clause*)



- <u>Cell phone</u>: a device for connecting by which sound (such as speech, video, or other data) are delivered to one or more specific receivers.
- **Human energy:** activities that are done by humans.
- Renewable: capable of being renewed/ replaced by nature.
- Solar panels: devices which are used to absorb the sun rays and convert them into electricity or heat.
- <u>Invention</u>: the action of finding out or inventing (things that haven't before existed).
- Inventor: a person who invents, especially one who devises some new process, aplliance, machine, or article.
- Rush hour: one of the very busy times of the day on roads, in the morning when people are travelling to work and in the evening when people are going home.

"Word"	"Synonym"	"Antonym"
Renewable	Sustainable	Non-renewable
Clean	Pure	Dirty / Polluted

"Lesson4,5"

- Computer code: the language we use to write computer programs.
- Computer programmer: a person who writes computer codes.
- Online learning: a method of studying where teachers and students do not meet in a classroom, but use the internet.
- <u>Blended learning</u>: a kind of learning that combines face-to-face and online learning experiences.
- <u>Disabled</u>: limited by a physical, mental, or developmental condition (one has negative effect on your ability to do normal daily activity.
- Operating system: the program that, after being initially loaded into the compute, manages all of the other application programs in a computer.
- **Education**: the process of training man to fulfill his aim and develop his knowledge as a member of society (for mature life).
- <u>Communication</u>: the act of giving, receiving, and sharing information.
- Web-based: an application that is accessed via HTTP (usually used to describe applications that run in a web browser.
- Foreign language: languages that are in a country that are not native to that country.

Homework ... unit10

1*Choose the correct answer:

1. I use my to listen to music.
(bracelet – screen – headphones – book)
2. Don't look to the computer for too long. This can hur your eyes.
write – mouse – electricity – screen)
3- Facebook, Instagram, Whatsapp are apps on media.
(public – social – private – special)
4- Wind farms produce clean
(rubbish – energy – fuel – gas)
5- It's important that we try to use energy.
(unsustainable – non renewable – renewable – program)
6- The cell phone battery is empty. You need to it.
(charge – click – share – type)
7- Computer Is the language we use to write computer programs.
(mood – code – load – grade)
8- Lots of people now use computer technology for
(education – freedom – interest – pollution)
9- The bus, only comes twice a day, is always late.
(who – when – where – which)
10- This is the shop owner helps me to find things I want to buy.
(who – where – when – which)

11- My car, I bought last year, was broken down.
(who – where – when – which)
12- My aunt, lives in Aswan, will visit us next week.
(who – which – when – where)
13- There are times we need to use the internet to find information.
(when – where – who – which)
14- Next Sunday is the time we will go to the beach.
(when – where – which – who)
15- This is the place we learn.
(where – which – who – when)
2* Read and complete the text:
" disabled – online – blended – teachers – farmers"
Omar thinks that online learning is important. However, Omar thinks 1 learning is good for everyone. This means you go to school on some days and learn 2 on others. You can still talk to your 3 and see your friends. It helps students when they live far away from a school or are 4, so they can't go to school every day.
3 Punctuate the following sentences:
1- It s important that we try to use renewable energy
2- the streets are very busy at rush hours

General exercises ... unit10

1* Complete the following dialogue:

"Noha is talking about modern technology with Leila"
Noha: Do you know much about modern technology?
Leila: 1
Noha: Yes, of course. 2?
Leila: I want to know which the most important invention is.
Noha : 3
Leila: The smartphone! 4?
Noha : Because it helps us communicate and go online.
Leila: That's right. Modern technology have made our lives easier.
2 Read and complete the text:
"design– language– code – programmar- fuel"
My favorite school subject is computer studies. At the moment, we are learning how to write computer 1

3Read the text and answer:

I'm Rahma. I like sharing what I'm doing and funny photographs online. Today's modern age is the best time when we can make good use of modern technology. I enjoy using social media which is a popular technology for sharing information and photos with friends. But when I post on social media I'm always **careful** about what I share. Photographs stay on the internet for a very long time. In the future, when I want to get into university or get a job, other people can look at my social media to learn about me. I'm careful about what **they** will see.

A) Choose:
1- The opposite of the underlined word "careful" is
(careless- useful- useless- nameless)
2- Rahma likes funny photographs online.
(sharing- taking- finding- breaking)
B) Answer:
3- What does the underlined pronoun "they" refer to?
4- What is the main idea of the passage?
5- How do photographs on social media stay?
3- What do you think of social media?

4" Choose the Correct answer.
1- Facebook, Instagram, Whatsapp are apps on Media.
(public – social – private – special)
2- We can listen to music with
(headphones – screens – walls – drones)
3- He new photos on social media yesterday.
(cleaned – posted – threw – passed)
4- A/An is a piece of equipment like a smartphone or laptop.
(app – device – website – drone)
5- Always take your headphones when you cross the street.
(on – at – off – for)
6- Trains and planes are main types of
(education – transportation – websites – technology)
7- The sun, wind and water are sources.
(renewable – human – man made – dirty)
8- We use solar to collect sunlight to produce clean energy.
(panels – clothes – phones - mirrors)
9- The streets are very busy at hours.
(free – break – rush – human)
10- A computer is a person who writes computer codes.
(farmer – programmar – dentist -classmate)

11-	The headphones, are black, are really good.		
(where – when – which – who)			
12-	Friday is the day we don't go to school.		
(when -	who – where – which)		
13-	The present she gave me was really nice.		
(when -	which – where – who)		
14-	Nine o'clock is the time when I go to bed.		
(who – where – when – which)			
15-	The city he was born is on the coast.		
(who – which – where)			
16- goo	Students use technology all the time know a lot of d websites.		
(which – who – where)			
17-	This is the time we have the English lesson.		
(when – where – which – who)			
18-	I like the music makes me relax.		
(who – w	hich – where – when)		
19-	This is the room I sleep in.		
(who – where – which – when)			
20-	This is the room I sleep.		
(who – w	hen – where – which)		

1- There are times (which) we need to use the internet to find information.
2- Good websites are (when) we must look.
3- Adam, (where) is my best friend, plays football every Saturday.
4- Speak to your parents or teachers, (which) you can trust, if you need help.
5- Next winter, (which) I go to Alexandria, I'll visit my cousins.
6- I have a lot of goals (who) I want to achieve.
7- My father welcomed my friends (where) I invited to my birthday.
8- My brother, (when) lives in Madrid, is older than me.
9- This is my room (when) I stay.
10- We have bought a house (where) was built in 2017.

6Rewrite the following sentences:
1- John's mother lives in London. She has 6 grandchildren. (who)
 2- The Eiffel Tower was built in 1887. It wasn't far from the Louvre Museum. (which)
3- My mom bakes for years. She makes us delicious cupcakes. (who)
4- My mom bakes for years. She makes us delicious cupcakes. (who)
5- This library is full of books. It's my favorite place to go. (which)
6- Laila is my best friend. She is very polite. (who)
7- This is a nice garden. I like playing in it with my friends. (where)
8- Hana was a bride today. She invited me to her party. (who)
9- The camera costs 700 \$ in this store. It's one of the best ever made. (which)
10- Chocolate is my favorite dessert. It tastes pretty good. (which)

Unit 11 Inventions



"Lesson1,2"

- <u>Invention</u>: the act of finding out or inventing (things that have not before existed)
- Gadget: a small machine or invention that does something useful.
- **Engine**: the part in a car that makes the power to move the car (you can find it in many other things like cars, planes and boats).
- Wheel: a circular frame or disk arranged to revolve on an axis, as on or in vehicles or machines.
- **Drone**: this can fly in the air. You can use it to look at things from above.
- Fridge: you use it in a kitchen to keep food cold.
- Communication: the act of giving, receiving, or sharing information.
- <u>Telegraph machine</u>: a communication system that sends information by making and breaking an electrical connection.
- Research: the information you find out when you study something.
- Solution: an answer to a question or something that is difficult.
- Wireless: this describes technology that uses radio waves instead of electricity and so doesn't need wires.
- Keep in touch: to communicate or share information with people you know.

"Grammar"

"The passive"

We use the passive form when the action is more important than who does it.

In "active" sentences, we focus on the doer of the action.

In "passive" sentences, we focus on the object.

How to form the passive:

- 1- Start the sentence with the object.
- 2- Use verb (to be) according to the new subject in the same tense followed by the past participle "p.p" of the main verb.
- 3- If we also want to say who does the action, we use "by".

Ex: - People sell fantastic cakes in this cafe. (Active)

- Fantastic cakes are sold (by people) in this cafe. (Passive)



Present Simple Active Voice

- 1.We read magazines.
- 2. They cook meat before the customers' eyes.
- 3. Tourists visit museums.
- 4. Children eat much ice cream in summer.
- 5. We take photos every day.

Present Simple Passive Voice

am is + V_{III}

are

- 1.Magazines are read by us.
- 2. Meat is cooked before the customers' eyes.
- 3.Museums are visited by tourists.
- 4. Much ice cream is eaten by children in summer.
- 5.Photos are taken by us every day.



Past Simple Active Voice

- We read magazines.
- 2. They cooked meat before the customers' eyes
- 3.Tourists visited museums.
- 4.Children ate much ice cream last summer.
- 5.We took photos yesterday.

Past Simple Passive Voice



- Magazines were read by us.
- Meat was cooked before the customers' eyes.
- 3. Museums were visited by tourists.
- 4.Much ice cream was eaten by children last summer.
- 5. Photos were taken by us yesterday.

"Lesson3,4"

- <u>Laboratory</u>: a place where scientists work.
- **Develop**: to make something and change it over time.
- Design: to invent and make something new.
- Flippers: a wide, flat limb adapted for swimming, found on aquatic animals such as whales, seals, and sea turtles.
- <u>Hook</u>: a curved or angular piece of metal or other hard substance for catching, pulling, holding, or suspending something.
- <u>Velcro</u>: a simple thing that you probably use every day to keep things together.
- <u>Bullet train</u>: a very fast train with a smooth, pointed shape, especially one used in Japan.
- Plan: a method for achieving an end.
- Notice: to look at something and learn new things.

"Lesson4,5"

- <u>Cloth</u>: materials made usually by weaving or felting natural or synthetic fibers.
- Rope: a long, flexible cord made by twisting together strands of fibers or other material, used for tying, pulling, or supporting things.
- Papyrus: a material similar to thick paper that was used in ancient times as a writing surface (used from plants).
- <u>Curious</u>: eager to know, explore, or learn (to know more about something).
- Science museum: a museum devoted primarily to science.
- Exhibition: a place for showing things to people.
- Interactive: capable of acting on or influencing each other.
- Paper-free: a work environment in which the use of paper is eliminated or greatly reduced.
- Mat: a piece of fabric used especially as a floor covering or a support.
- Animal skins: the outer covering of animals.

"Word"	"Synonym"	"Antonym/ Opposite"
Ancient	Old /	Modern / New
	Outdated	
Real	True/ Right	Untrue/ Wrong/ Fake
Cheap	Inexpensive	Costly/ Expensive

Homework .. unit11

1Choose the correct answer:

1- When we have a problem, we need to find a/an
(example – engine – solution – camera)
2- When you your skills, you can succeed in your life.
(destroy – kill - decrease -develop)
3- Yesterday, I many math problems for my homework.
(designed – solved – invented – invited)
4- The of birds help them to have their food quickly.
(legs – beaks – wings – feathers)
5- In a/an exhibition, you can touch and move things.
(curious – interactive – ugly – listening)
6- To Is to make something new.
(invite – invent – store – freeze)
7- Cars and taxis have four and an engine.
(wheels – drones – gadgets – parcels)
8- Fantastic cakes are in this café.
(sell – sells – selling – sold)
9- The walls aren't by Ali.
(paint – painted – painting – is painting)
10- Are the dishes by her?
(wash – washed – washing – to wash)
11- Is coffee in warm countries?
(grow – growing – grows – grown)

	12-	Football played by us.		
	(isn'	't – aren't – weren't – didn't)		
	13-	Letters carried on horses by men.		
	(is –	was – were – did)		
	14-	Who were there books by?		
	(writ	te – to write – writing – written)		
	15-	The telephone by Graham Bell.		
	(inve	ented – inventing – was invented – were invented)		
<u>2R</u>	2Reorder the following words:			
	1- impo	ortant – <u>Cars</u> – are – invention – a very.		
	2- is – 1	To invent – to – make – something new.		
	3- are	– watered - Flowers – by - him.		
		ed – were – <u>Letters</u> – men – by – on horses.		
	 5- that	house – Was – built – the 1990s – in?		

General exercises .. unit11

1Listen and choose:

1-	The was invented in the 1830s.
	(letter – computer – phone – telegraph)
2-	The telegraph was a to the problem of how long letters
	took to arrive.
	(problem – solution – trouble – telephone)
3-	The telegraph used a special to send messages to
	another telegraph station quickly.
	(invention – instrument – tool – machine)
4-	The was invented by Alexander Graham Bell.
	(TV - telephone - wheel - lanton)

2Read and complete:

" perfect - solution - talk - invention - invent"

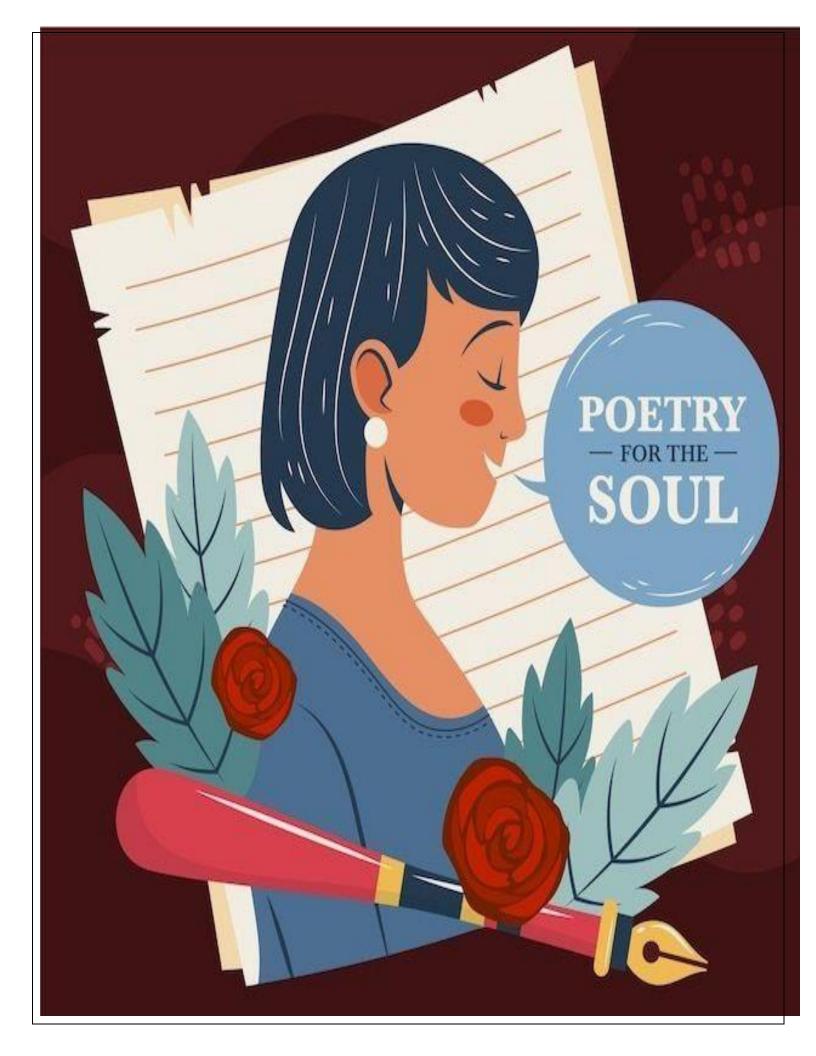
3Choose the correct answer:

1- In the past, people used the machine to			
communicate.			
(telegraph – fridge – drone – mail)			
2- The car is a very important, because it changed how			
we travel.			
(building – invention – website – instrument)			
3- I like to take photos using my digital			
(wheel – camera – telegraph – book)			
4- Try to keep in with your classmates every day.			
(taste – smell – touch – feel)			
5- Alexander Graham Bell the telephone in 1876.			
(invented – invited – worried – divided)			
6- The is a place where scientists work.			
(library – planetarium – laboratory – restaurant)			
7- The subject of social studies included history and			
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••			
(math – geography – Arabic – ICT)			
8- She is She wants to know about everything.			
(bored – late - curious – careless)			
9- Ancient Egyptians used a thick water plant called			
to make paper.			
(wheat – papyrus – clay – leather)			
10- When we have a problem, we need to find a/an			
•			
(example – engine – solution – camera)			
11- Smartphones are To send messages.			
(use – used – uses – using)			

12-	Letters were by men on horses.			
(ca	(carry – carried – carrying – to carry)			
13-	This cake was By Sara.			
(ba	ke – bakes – baked – baking)			
14-	Oranges Grown in the Middle East.			
(is -	- are – must – will)			
15-	This house built in 1998.			
(is -	- was – are – were)			
16-	Before the car, people travelled on foot or			
on h	norses.			
(inv	ents - invented – was invented – was inventing)			
17-	Long ago, camels were "ships of the desert".			
(cal	ll – called – calling - calls)			
18-	The emails yesterday by the office staff.			
(are	en't sent – weren't sent – isn't sent – weren't sent)			
19-	The crops were harvested farmers.			
(in -	- on – by – at)			
20-	The project finished yesterday?			
(Is-	- Are – Was – Were)			

4Complete the sentences with the co	orrect form of the verbs/v	words:		
1- The pyramids are2- Rahma's room was3- Lots of good food wasno one ate it.	(clean) by her yest	erday.		
4-) Are) music taught at your school?				
5- The beaches were (cleaning) yesterday.				
6- Was that house (build) in the 1990s?				
7- The wheel (invented) a very long time ago.				
8- The first mail (send) in 1971.				
9- Fewer magazines (is) sold today by news				
agents.				
10- The tickets for this museum	are (se	ell) online.		
5Rewrite the following sentences:				
1- Students use computers in most schools. (Computers are)				
2- They sell bread in this shop.	(sold)			
3- The Ancient Egyptians built the pyramids 4500 years ago. (The pyramids)				
4- No one liked Aya's picture.	(wasn't)			
5- They didn't clean the room.	(The room)			

6- Does Omar write short stories?	(written)
7- The Greek didn't build the pyramids.	(The pyramids)
8- They drank coffee yesterday.	(drunk)
9- What did Leonardo de Vinci paint?	(was)
10- The police arrested the thief yesterd	ay. (The thief)



1- " Daffodils " By: William Wordsworth

William Wordsworth (1770 - 1850):-He was born in Cumberland – England. He was allowed to travel to the countryside and come close to the life of the country people. This early contact with nature influenced his poetry very much. He was also considered one of the early leaders of romanticism, which was for lovers of nature with clear and honest feelings.

Stanza (1):-

I wandered lonely as a cloud.

That floats on high o'er vales and hills.

When all at once I saw a crowd,

A host, of golden daffodils;

Beside the lake, beneath the trees,

Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

**Vocabulary:-

1-Wandered: went from one place to another without any aim.

2- **Floats**: goes up in the air.

3- **Vales** : valleys

4- **Crowd**: large number together without order.

5-**Daffodils**: yellow flowers.

Paraphrase:-

In this stanza, the poet starts his poem by saying that while he was walking alone without any aim like a cloud in the sky that was floating high over valleys and hills; he suddenly saw a number of yellow flowers beside the lake under the trees. They were moving gently upwards and backwards, dancing in the light gentle wind

Figures of speech :-

1- Simile:-

Line 1 " I wandered lonely as a cloud."

The poet compares himself to a cloud. As both of them were wandering alone without any aim.

2- Personification:-

Line 6 " Fluttering and dancing in the breeze."

The poet personifies the daffodils as if they were humans that were moving and dancing in the gentle wind.

3- Contrast:-

Lonely X crowd Over X beneath Vales X hills

4- Alliteration:-

Line 2 " That floats on high o`er vales and hills ."

The (H) sound is repeated in "high - hills".

Line 5 " Beside the lake, beneath the trees, "

The (B) sound is repeated in "Beside – beneath".

Rhyme scheme:-

ababcc

Stanza (2):-

Continuous as the stars that shine.

And twinkle on the Milky Way,

They stretched in never – ending line

Along the margin of a bay:

Ten thousand saw I at a glance,

Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

**Vocabulary:-

1- **Twinkle**: shine with a trembling, sparkling light.

2- Milky Way: area of the sky lit by numberless stars.

3- Margin: edge.

4- **Tossing**: throwing up, raising up.

5- Sprightly: lively, beautiful.

Paraphrase :-

In this stanza, the poet describes the daffodils as the stars that shine in the sky. He says that they stretched in a very long, unending line like the stars that light the Milky Way. Their number was so great and they were raising and throwing their heads in a lively and beautiful way.

Figures of speech:-

1- Simile:-

Line 1 " Continuous as the stars that shine. "

The poet compares the daffodils to the stars that shine in the sky.

2- Personification:-

Line 6 " Tossing their heads in sprightly dance. "

The daffodils were personified as if they were persons that move and dance.

Rhyme scheme:-

dedeff

Stanza (3):-

The waves beside them danced; but they

Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:

A poet could not but be gay,

In such a jocund company:

I gazed – and gazed – but little thought

What wealth the show to me had brought:

**Vocabulary:-

1- Sparkling: shining brightly.

2- **Glee**: joy.

3-Jocund: cheerful.

4- **Company**: number of persons that man go together with .

5- Gazed: looked for a long time, stared.

Paraphrase:-

In this stanza, the poet makes a comparison between the daffodils and the waves in the lake. The daffodils were much better in dancing than the waves. Their sight was so lovely that it filled the poet with joy and happiness. He couldn't help standing there looking at them for a long time.

Figures of speech:-

1- personification:-

Line 1 " The waves beside them danced; but they "

The waves are personified as if they were persons that danced.

2- Alliteration:-

Line 6 " What wealth the show to me had brought: "

The (W) sound is repeated in "what - wealth".

Rhyme Scheme:-

ghghii

Stanza (4):-

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
and then-my heart with pleasure fills,
and dances with the daffodils.

Vocabulary:-

1- Oft: often.

2- Couch: bed.

3-Mood: state of mind.

4- Flash: appear suddenly.

5- Solitude: loneliness.

Paraphrase:-

In this stanza, the poet describes the great influence of the lovely sight of the daffodils upon him. For whenever he lies on bed on any mood, that lovely sight comes up to his mind and fills his heart with peace, happiness and he finds his heart dancing with the daffodils.

Figures of speech:-

1- Personification:-

Line 5 " and then-my heart with pleasure fills ,"

Line 6" and dances with the daffodils."

The poet's heart is personified as if it were a person that dances with great joy and happiness .

2- Contrast:-

Vacant X pensive

3- Alliteration:-

Line 6" and dances with the daffodils."

The (D) sound is repeated in "dances – daffodils".

Rhyme scheme:-

jkjkll

Questions & answers: -

1- What is the Romanticism?

It is a new method in the world of art and literature . It appeared in the 18th and 19thcenturies . It depends on the love of nature , feeling lonely , showing personal experience and clear ideas .

2- "William Wordsworth`s poem is a good example for the romanticism . " Discuss.....

"Daffodils" is a good example of romantic poetry as it is for the love of nature, the poet feels lonely and he shows his personal experience with clear ideas, simple words and beautiful lines.

3- What did William Wordsworth see while he was walking like a cloud?

While he was walking alone without any aim like a cloud in the sky, that was floating high over the valleys and hills, he saw a number of yellow flowers beside the lake under the trees. They were moving gently upwards and backwards, dancing in the light gentle wind.

4- " William Wordsworth describes the daffodils as the stars....." Discuss......

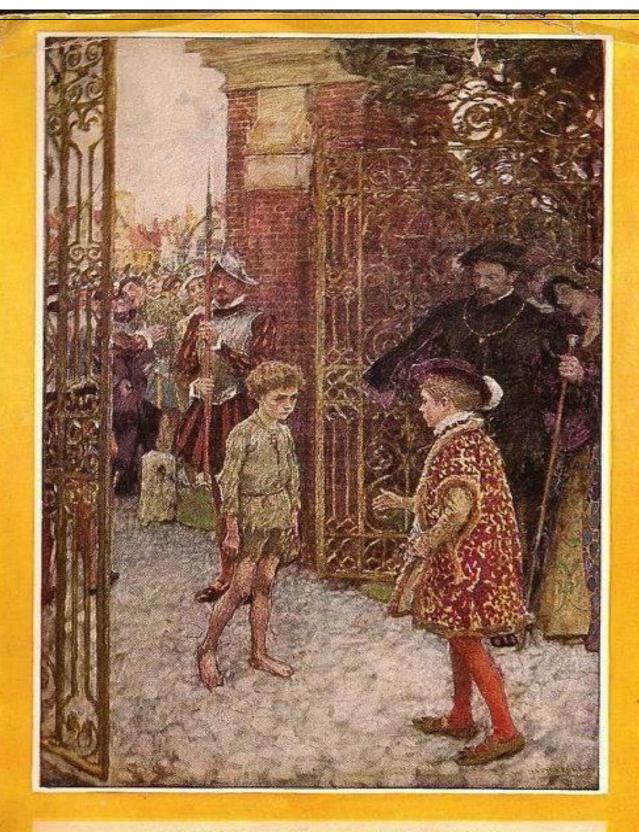
He describes the daffodils as the stars that shine in the sky . He says that they stretched in a very long, unending line like the stars that light the Milky Way . Their number was so great and they were raising and throwing their heads in a lively and beautiful way .

5- In the poem " Daffodils ", the poet makes a comparison between the daffodils and the waves in the lake . Explain........

He makes a comparison between the daffodils and the waves in the lake. The daffodils were much better in dancing than the waves . Their sight was so lovely that it filled the poet with joy and happiness. He couldn't help standing there looking at them for a long time.

6- How does the lovely sight of the daffodils have a great influence upon the poet ?

The poet describes the great influence of the lovely sight of the daffodils upon him. For whenever he lies on bed on any mood, that lovely sight comes up to his mind and fills his heart with peace, happiness and he finds his heart dancing with the daffodils.



THE PRINCE AND THE PAUPER By MARK TWAIN

Chapter 4

1- Read the sentences and match them to the speakers:

1"After I left, my	() Edward
brother took my home."	
2 "Another boy came	() Miles
here."	
3 "You are now one of	()The servant at the inn
the king's men."	

1 "Bring me my meal."	() Miles
2 "Your meal is ready, sir."	() Tom
3 "What do you mean? Do I want to get up?"	() Edward

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Where did Miles and Edward go?

 They went to an inn where Miles had a room.
- 2- How was Edward when they went to the inn?

 He was very tired and hungry.
- 3- Why did Miles leave his country?

 Because he had a fight with his brother Arthur.
- 4- What did Arthur do after Miles left the country? **Arthur took Miles' home, Hendon Hall.**
- 5- Who told Edward to go to Southwark Bridge? **A boy called "Hugo".**
- 6- How many servants were there to dress the king "Tom"?

 There were three servants to dress Tom.
- 7- Why was Tom sad at the palace?

 Because he wanted to see his sisters, mother and play with his friends.

Chapter 5

1*Choose the correct answer:

- 1- John Canty told Edward he had to go with to beg for money.

 (Tom Hugo Miles Arthur)

- 5- The didn't believe Miles' story about his brother stealing his home.

(thief - servant - judge - king)

2* Read the sentences and match them to the speakers:

1 "I will punish you	() Arthur
both."	
2 "He is a thief and I'm	() The judge
the king!"	
3 "My brother died in	() Edward
the war in France."	

3* Answer the following questions:

- 1- What did John Canty tell Edward at Southwark Bridge?
 He told him he had to go with Hugo to beg for money.
- 2- What did Hugo pretend to do to get money from the gentleman on the country road?

Hugo pretended to be very ill.

- 3- Who did Edward and Miles see in Hendon Hall? **Miles' brother, Arthur.**
- 4- Why were Miles and Edward taken to prison? **Because Miles fought with his brother.**
- 5- Why did the judge decide to punish Edward and Miles?

 Because he didn't believe Miles' story about his brother stealing his home.

Chapter 6

1* Read and write TRUE ✓ or FALSE ×:

1- At Westminster Palace, Tom was getting rea	dy to be king. ()
2- Tom kneeled down in front of Edward.	()
3- Tom knew where the Great Seal was.	()
4- The Great Seal was behind the mirror in Edw	vard's bedroom. ()
5- At the end, Tom was crowned king. ()	
6- Edward was a good king because he knew h	ow poor people lived.
)	
7- Edward and Tom stayed good friends. ()	

2* Read the sentences and match them to the speakers:

1 "Bring the boy here."	() Edward
2 "It's behind the mirror in my bedroom."	() Lord Hertford
3 "Wekcome home."	() Tom

3* Answer the following questions:

- 1- What did Tom do when he saw Edward?

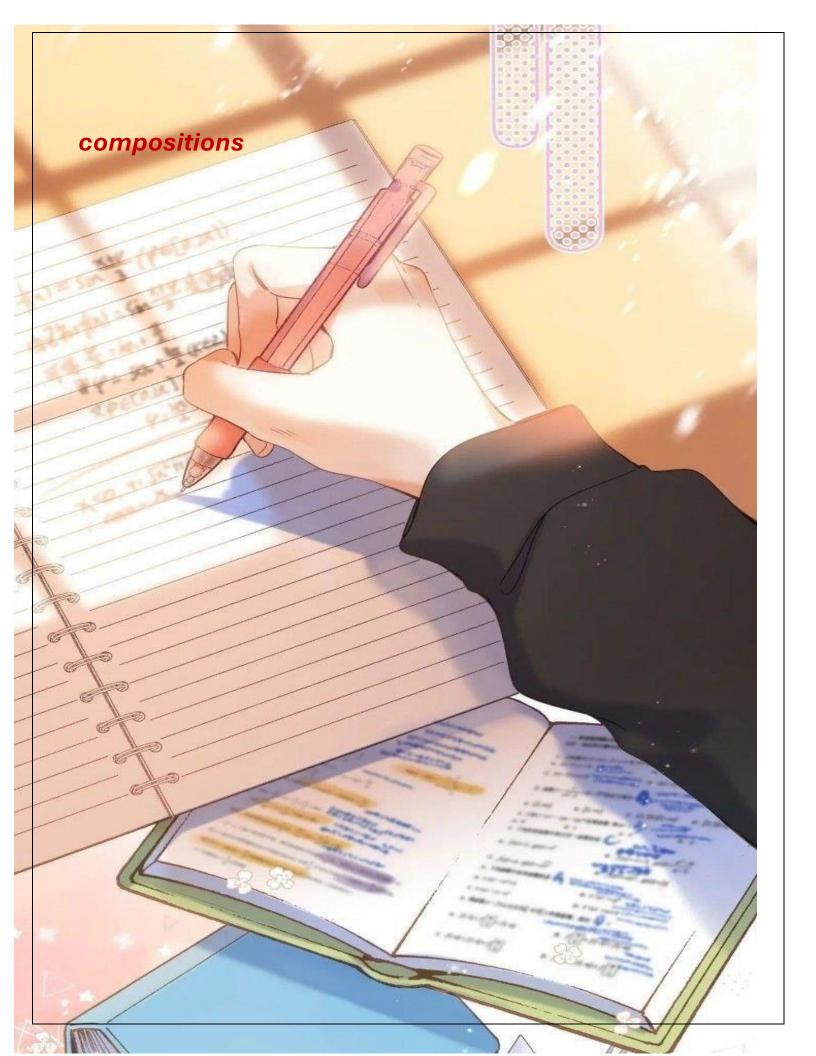
 Tom kneeled down in front of him.
- 2- How were Tom and Edward similar?

 They had the same hair, eyes, and voice.
- 3- How could Edward prove that he was the new king of England? He told Lord Hertford about the place of the Great Seal.
- 4- What was the question that Edward only knew its answer? "Where was the Great Seal?"
- 5- Where was the Great Seal?

 It was behind the mirror in Edward's bedroom.
- 6- Did Tom know the place of the Great Seal? Why?

 No, he didn't. Because Tom wasn't the real king.
- 7- Why was Edward a good king?

 Because he knew how poor people lived.



"Composition1" Write a composition of about 100 words: "Your best place for a tour"

"Composition2" Write a composition of about 100 words: "Should we protect animals?"

"Composition3" Write a composition of about 100 words: "Going online"

Listening

Unit 7

My friend, Maya, visited Spain last year and she told me about her trip. She said that it was a beautiful country and she told me that she enjoyed her trip. So this summer, my family decided to do the same tour of Spain.

Unit 8

I'm Hany. I'm at the airport, waiting for my aunt and uncle to arrive here in San Francisco by airplane. They're flying here from Paris. They like visiting us because they like traveling around the city by streetcar. Aunt Lucy says it's the most comfortable way to see the city. I'd like to go around on an electric scooter, but my dad says it's dangerous.

Unit 9

Humans share the world with many other living things.

Life is better when we help each other. In my opinion, that includes animals as well as people. Animals are important and useful. They are also special and some of them need our help.

Unit 11

The telegraph was invented in the 1830s, as a solution to the problem of how long letters took to arrive. It used a special machine to send messages to another telegraph station quickly. And, of course, when the telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876, we could speak to people all over the world.